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Editors' Table.

IT is not uncommon to hear of discussions as to the practical use a college education will have for this work or that, in after life. Perhaps there are none that have excited more comment in general, and attracted more attention in particular from the supposed funny man of the newspaper than that of "the college man in journalism." We believe the day is for the most part past when intelligent people contend as to whether liberal culture in the form of a college education is of use or not for any work. As a matter of fact, a largely increasing number of college graduates everywhere are seeking and finding employment in newspaper offices. There, as in other lines of work, they undoubtedly often come unsophis-

ticated and with vague and impracticable ideas as to the nature and high office of the calling; however, no one can argue that the broadened ideas and general knowledge acquired in the course can be otherwise than of much value to them. Sir Edwin Arnold in connection with his editorship of the *Daily Telegraph* once said, "I would like to emphasize the importance of a classical as well as a general training for newspaper work. I have found immense advantages arising from my academic studies; Greek and Latin have been of infinite service to me in the commonest work of the cheap press. I think it impossible for a newspaper man to be too widely trained and read". Whether there are any students at Middlebury or not who are contemplating journalistic careers we do not know; we do believe, however, that there is a deplorable dearth of literary activity and ambition among the students of this institution at the present time. Whether one is contemplating a literary career or not, it is certain that nothing but benefit and advantage can come to him from any original and voluntary work he may do along that line. Unlike the *Kaleidoscope*, whose action is to be most highly commended, the UNDERGRADUATE can not offer prizes as a stimulus for literary activity. However, we hope our readers will always understand and remember that we are ever glad to get contributions from them and that competition along this line is the basis for editorial elections, the next of which will occur after the publication of our March issue.

FREQUENT expressions of opinion from her students as to things needed in and about this college are not uncommon; many we may hope to have in the near future, but they are matters of considerable expense and therefore cannot be brought about at once. But there are those little things essential and helpful in themselves which may be obtained by the students themselves, without cost, which should be striven for with earnest endeavors. Of this latter class perhaps the most needed at present is a College song. A song for Middlebury College, written by one of her students and sung by its enthusiastic members

on all possible as well as appropriate occasions, would not only afford pleasure but awaken loyalty. This too, perhaps, might happily serve in place of the other supposed songs that are occasionally and frequently heard in and about college. It would be hard to conceive of anything more inspiring, pleasurable or elevating than music, vocal and instrumental. Through song Hermes obtained his place among the immortal gods, through song many a troubled breast is soothed, many a soul ennobled and by it battles have been won. Even by this apparent little matter Middlebury may gain much. Loyalty can be stimulated by no better way than by music. We all admire our college, speak well of it and feel honored to be one of its students, but were such feelings aroused and strengthened by the inspiration of song much greater enthusiasm would result. Let some of our number give us a distinctive and popular Middlebury song and thus immortalize his name. Some colleges have already done this with happy results. We should be among the foremost in all such matters, if not as a matter of duty or sentiment, then as a matter of personal ambition and glory let us have a Middlebury song.

DOUBTLESS many of Middlebury's students, as well as others in the college world, have lately heard of 'a literary bureau which is filling', as it avers, 'a long felt want with entire satisfaction to itself and patrons'. The UNDERGRADUATE has been kindly remembered by its managers, who confidentially inform us 'they are alumni of first class colleges themselves, who hope to hear from us favorably if any thing in their line is needed'. It gently reminds us that if we want to have a good time, to enjoy athletic sports and social diversions, we will have little leisure for literary work. It therefore offers to come to our need and help us out of this unfortunate state of circumstances by supplying all sorts of literary productions, law, medical and mathematical theses, lectures, sermons, and political speeches even. High-school orations and essays are offered for as little as three dollars each, while college essays and orations run up to fifteen dollars, "invectives" cost twenty dollars, sermons one to twenty-five, and a scholarly lecture on any topic, "humorous, historical or profound", may be had for from ten to fifty dollars.

The managers of this alleged bureau moreover state that they have already furnished a large number

of such documents to students in the foremost colleges, and have given entire satisfaction in every case. Without fear of libel we make bold to say that in this we believe them to be doubly liars.

We do not believe that any considerable number of American college students are so lost to honor and to self-respect as to patronize any such mental bunco-steering establishment; while mental poverty undoubtedly affects many, so that rhetorical work is a drudgery, we believe the number is few who are so foolish as to seek to remedy the situation by any such means; granting that such is the case, if it be that we must, we are a good ways from believing that any one has derived "entire satisfaction" or any satisfaction by resorting to any such intellectual vagabondism. If it be, as they say, that "the students of today who are obliged by a tyrannical college faculty to waste both mortal time and parental money in gorging a brain with a knowledge as useless to its owner as was Greek to the Montezumas", there can be but few of the oppressed subjects who have sunk into such a state of serfdom as to seek liberty by thus economizing "mortal time," or restored prosperity by such an expenditure of "parental money". This supposed bureau can derive support only from lazy, unprincipled and misguided youth, and as long as it exists will exert an influence with a tendency to blunt moral sensibility and individuality of character. It devolves upon every one who has taken upon himself the name of student to discountenance and condemn every concern of such a nature.

IT is a noteworthy fact that though our institution's reading room is well stocked with all State and national papers, we have there not one foreign publication. We cannot hope to see both sides of an international problem, so as to form impartial opinions, without referring to both sides and parties, on the same principle, as regarding matters in our own country, we hope to form intelligent opinions by reading and digesting the matter contained in the different and representative organs. How many of us glance at the foreign tidbits gleaned for the *Sun*, *Herald* and other American publications? Political items of wit are displayed in *Punch*, jokes and phrases wholly unlike American humor, but easily understood and liked. The *London News* and the *Graphic* show what progress England and her colonies are making. These excellent pictorial weeklies give us pictures of different

countries and people in each number. It is generally well understood that there is need of reading foreign matter for forming most accurate conceptions concerning the customs, habits and ideas of other nations. The regular arrival of some foreign publications would be interesting and valuable acquisitions to our reading room.

Literary Notes.

IN MEMORIAM: ITS PHILOSOPHY AND ARTISTIC BEAUTY.

IN the year 1850 English literature was enriched by an elegiac poem of considerable length, the production of which, by a poet already somewhat widely known, had occupied a period of seventeen years. Its mystic title-page bore only these words—"In Memoriam A. H. H. Obiit 1833."

This poem is the outgrowth of years of deepfelt mourning on the part of Alfred Tennyson for a certain Arthur Henry Hallam, whose sudden death abroad interrupted a five-years' friendship between the two of an unusually strong and tender nature. The ennobling influence which this intimacy had on the lives of both could come from the association only of two individuals of noble aims and lofty ideas.

In contrast with other poems of its kind, instead of making the subject of Death its groundwork, it takes it as a starting point, and after inquiring into the nature of death goes on to seek to pierce the mystery of life and love beyond death. The author does not conceal his own personality, but makes himself the character of the monologue. In the poem he addresses particularly all those who, like him, have loved, lost, mourned, and doubted. To these, and the larger part of mankind is made up of such, to these alone, close study of the poem reveals its deepest undercurrent of meaning. To the casual reader *In Memoriam* presents merely a series of short poems on different thoughts connected with sorrow and loneliness, while the real underlying thought is not apparent. For this reason it has been called either the most meaningless or the most suggestive poem in the language.

But while the real philosophical lessons which the poem teaches are only discovered after diligent study, its great beauty of expression and wealth of imagery are enjoyed by all readers; and it is their enjoyment

of these which leads them to discover and long to understand the hidden meaning of these exquisite songs.

The first harsh pangs of grief do not seek to express themselves in poetry. So Tennyson does not communicate his grief to us until time has softened it into a sorrow which refines and purifies the whole spiritual life. It is necessary to bear this in mind or it will seem in some passages of the poem as though the sorrow could not be genuine which expresses itself in such fanciful language. Tennyson seems to anticipate this and explains it in these lines:

"I sometimes hold it half a sin
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like nature, half reveal,
And half conceal the soul within.

But, for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in outline, and no more."

—p. 5.

In another place in beautiful language the idea is expressed that his spirit can find relief in words only when the tides of his grief are not full.

"The Danube to the Severn gave
The darkened heart that beats no more;
They laid him by the pleasant shore,
And in the hearing of the wave.

There, twice a day, the Severn fills,
The salt sea-water passes by,
And hushes half the babbling Wye,
And makes a silence in the hills.

The Wye is hush'd nor moved along,
And hush'd my deepest grief of all,
When filled with tears which cannot fall,
I brim with sorrow, drowning song.

The tide flows down, the wave again
Is vocal in its wooded walls:
My deeper anguish also falls,
And I can speak a little then."

—p. 19.

In another part he defends himself against imaginary blame for selfish indulgence in grief.

"I sing to him who rests below,
And since the grasses round me wave
I take the grasses of the grave
To make the pipes whereon to blow.

The traveller hears me now and then
And sometimes harshly will he speak;
'This fellow would make weakness weak,
And melt the waxen hearts of men.'

* * * * *

Behold, ye speak an idle thing :
 Ye never knew the sacred dust :
 I do but sing because I must,
 And pipe but as the linnets sing :
 And unto one her note is gay,
 For now her little ones have ranged ;
 And unto one her note is changed,
 Because her brood is stolen away." —p. 21.

In *Memoriam* is introduced by a prologue which is to the poem as an invocation addressed to Christ as identified with immortal love. The poem as a whole may be roughly divided into three parts, the character of the first of which is that of an elegy ; of the second, a memorial of friendship ; while the third portrays a greater future for mankind and history.

The first part contains eight poems addressed to the ship which bears the lifeless body of the poet's friend back to his native land, most of them of wonderful beauty and fine suggestions of fancy. The first of these is the following :

"Fair ship, that from the Italian shore,
 Sailest the placid ocean-plains
 With my lost Arthur's loved remains,
 Spread thy full wings, and waft him o'er.

So draw him home to those that mourn
 In vain ; a favorable speed
 Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
 Thro' prosperous floods his holy urn.

All night no ruder air perplex
 Thy sliding keel, till Phosphor, bright
 As our pure love, thro' early light
 Shall glimmer on the dewy decks.

Sphere all your lights around, above ;
 Sleep, gentle heavens, before the prow ;
 Sleep, gentle winds, as he sleeps now,
 My friend, the brother of my love". —p. 9

And another begins,

"I hear a noise about thy keel ;
 I hear the bell struck in the night ;
 I see the cabin-window bright ;
 I see the sailor at the wheel.

Thou bringest the sailor to his wife,
 And travelled men from foreign lands ;
 And letters into trembling hands ;
 And thy dark freight, a vanish'd life." —p. 10.

The most pathetic portions are those which describe the scenes of the friendship of these two—their college life, their stay at the Poet's country home, his sister as a bond of the love between these two friends, and, above all, the recurring anniversaries of former happy Christmases and birthdays.

"O bliss, when all in circle drawn
 About him, heart and ear were fed
 To hear him, as he lay and read
 The Tuscan poet on the lawn :

Or in the all-golden afternoon
 A guest, or happy sister, sung,
 Or here she brought the harp and flung
 A ballad to the brightening moon." —p. 88.

Of one Christmas, poem thirty reads :

"With trembling fingers did we weave
 The holly round the Christmas hearth ;
 A rainy cloud possessed the earth,
 And sadly fell our Christmas eve.

At our old pastimes in the hall
 We gambolled, making vain pretence
 Of gladness, with an awful sense
 Of one mute shadow watching all."

Robertson calls *In Memoriam* "one of the most victorious songs that ever poet chanted." While it professes at the beginning only to tell of grief and sadness, it gradually progresses from individual grief to oneness in spirit with all the race, and at the last it gives us an inspired picture of the life to be. The purpose of *In Memoriam*, according to Genung, is "while giving grief its natural expression, to cherish with it that same love which Death has invaded, but not impaired ; and so, following, as it were, love's history by faith, into the unseen world on the one hand, and into the world of the nobler future on the other, to gather all the fruits it may yield for the individual and for the race." No wonder that the poem is obscure to its readers ; it could not very well be otherwise when the subject with which it deals is of so deep a nature : a hidden style is the most natural one for the expression of such thoughts.

Life out of death, is the first of the lessons which the poet's bereavement has taught him. One stanza in regard to this reminds us of Paul's argument.

"My own dim life should teach me this,
 That life must live forever more,
 Else earth is darkness at the core
 And dust and ashes all that is."

The Buddhist doctrine of the soul is thus protested against :—

"That each who seems a separate soul,
 Should move his rounds, and fusing all
 The skirts of self, again should fall,
 Remerging in the general soul,
 Is faith as vague as all unsweet.
 Eternal forms shall still divide
 The eternal soul from all beside,
 And I shall know him when we meet."

In regard to the two doctrines of the resurrection of the soul, whether the soul enters at once on the higher existence on the death of the body, or whether it remains in an intermediate state awaiting the resurrection of the body, Tennyson inclines to the former

or Christian doctrine. In regard to the spiritual body he says :

"If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom,
Through all the intervital gloom,
In some long trance should slumber on,
Unconscious of the sliding hour :
Bare of the body might at last,
And silent traces of the past
Be of the color of the flower."

But in the following lines he seems for the moment fascinated with the Platonic idea that death is a birth from matter to spirit :

"Eternal process moving on ;
From state to state the spirit walks,
And these are but the shattered walls,
The ruined chrysalis of one."

The second great lesson of In Memoriam is faith out of doubt :

"Perplexed in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he rung his music out ;
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half your creeds.
He fought his doubts ; he gathered strength ;
He would not make his judgments blind ;
But faced the spectres of the mind,
And laid them thus—he came at length
To find a stronger faith his own,
And power was with him in the night
Which makes the darkness and the light,
And dwells not in the light alone".

The poem holds that all doubt is founded upon knowledge—he who knows little doubts little,—but that knowledge with doubt is as truly the foundation of all real faith. However, the poet carefully distinguishes between "the theology of the schools which only breeds doubt, and the theology of the heart which breeds assurance" :

"That which we dare invoke to bless
Our dearest faith, our ghastliest doubt ;
He, They, One, All ; within, without ;
The power in darkness whom we guess ;

I found Him not in world or sun,
Or eagle's wing, or insect's eye,
Nor through the questions men may try,
The petty cobwebs we have spun.

If e'er when faith had fallen asleep,
I heard a voice, 'Believe no more',
And heard an ever-breaking shore
That tumbled in the Godless sleep,

A warmth within the breast would melt
The freezing reason's colder part,
And like a man in wrath, the heart
Stood up and answered, 'I have felt.'"

In Memoriam is not a theological poem in the sense that either Milton's or Dante's epic is ; it deals rather

with ideal conceptions of the spiritual life of the present and of the future. It vividly describes the experience of sorrow and doubt which a cultivated mind has passed through on its way to a higher faith and a contented submission to the ills of life. Bereaved ones read in it their own sorrows and doubts reflected in the heart of the poet, and with him they are led to higher and holier views. They see, with him,

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves".

Thus nobly does Tennyson fulfill his noble purpose in giving to the world In Memoriam.

SUSIE F. WILDER, '93.

Alumni Department.

[At a meeting of the Associated Alumni, Commencement, '91, it was unanimously resolved: "That we heartily endorse THE UNDERGRADUATE and warmly recommend it to the Alumni as a valuable means for furthering our common interests in the college and our interests in each other." We respectfully solicit your subscriptions and contributions. Class-histories, reminiscences, obituaries, biographies, literary articles, and papers upon current topics are always in order and desired.]

A COLLEGE ELECTION THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The part "college politics" now plays in college life is not so important as it was thirty years ago, or else the UNDERGRADUATE does not keep us so well informed regarding these topics as concerning other matters. Perhaps more college elections were held then than now. We know that the changes wrought by progress and the passing years have abolished some associations and established others, each with elections of more or less interest. The college branch of the Y. M. C. A. fills with greater influence and usefulness, apparently, the ground once covered by the Philadelphian Society in the matter of religious work. But in the literary and forensic field we hear of no successor to the old Philomathesian Society, although our hopeful interest is excited by the occasional appeals to the students in recent issues of the UNDERGRADUATE regarding the formation in some shape of a literary and debating club.

The Philomathesian was a flourishing society in 1863, and of long standing, for it was incorporated by the State Legislature in 1822 ; had forty-one members from the three upper classes and a good library of over 2400 volumes. The latter was located in the southeast corner of the fourth floor of the chapel building. The meetings of the society for debates

and other literary exercises were held in the large recitation room. In the writer's college days these meetings were occasional rather than regular. Its great annual events were the Exhibition at the end of the fall term and the Anniversary at Commencement time. The following is copied from a programme of the exhibition held Nov. 21, 1860:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Preliminary Business.

Music.

2. Oration—Human Nature,

A. M. Goodnow.

3. Oration—Relations of Intellect to Religion,

J. B. Young.

Music.

4. Debate—Question: Is the American form of government more conducive to the stability and progress of a nation than the English?

Affirmative:

J. B. Smith, J. T. Gove.

Negative:

G. E. Joslin, C. N. Thomas.

Music.

5. Oration—Inventions,

S. B. Partridge.

Music.

6. Colloquy—Beauty or Gold,

J. E. Pierce.

Olympian Council.

Jupiter, King of the Olympians,

G. R. Taylor.

Apollo, King of the Sun,

L. W. Peet.

Pluto, King of Hades,

J. E. Pierce.

George Washington Adoniram Puck, A "Down Easter",

C. E. Abell.

Music.

7. Miscellaneous Business.

The President was Moses M. Martin of the class of '61 and all the appointments were from the senior class. The exhibition was held in the college chapel, which was a much larger room than at present with a gallery along the south side. The Anniversary exercises were held in the Congregational church, and, occurring at Commencement time when so many of the friends of the college was there to see and hear, was the great event in the annual history of the society. It was the occasion of an address from the most prominent orator who could be tempted to Middlebury by the modest honorarium offered by the society. The president elected for the last term of the year presided; and it was regarded as the most honorable office in the gift of the society. It was the unwritten law that each Greek-letter fraternity in regular rotation should nominate the president for this as well as for the fall term. Usually the elections passed off without any exciting incident, the regular nominee being elected without opposition.

In the spring of 1863, however, the election of officers for the coming Anniversary developed a different state of affairs. The office of president, having been held previously in regular order by nominees of the "Alpha" and "Gamma" fraternities, it

belonged without much doubt, as I recollect, to the "Beta" fraternity—I distinguish the three fraternities by those Greek letters in deference to the deep respect and personal feeling that every man has for his college fraternity and its peculiar affairs. The "balance of power" in this election was held by the "Gammas", and a member of the "Alphas", rooming with the president of the "Gammas," took advantage of that fact and the very friendly relations then existing between those two fraternities to suggest that it would be a good scheme to elect an "Alpha" to the office of president. Some ancient break in the rotation of the office to the disadvantage of the "Alphas" was also alleged as a reason for changing the order of things. This appeared to the aforesaid president to be good logic, and presuming on the acquiescence of his Chapter, he pledged the vote of the "Gammas" to the candidate of the "Alphas." When, however, his Chapter was notified of his action, a storm of opposition arose; he was declared to have exceeded his authority; his pledge of the "Gamma" vote was repudiated, and it was decided that a "Beta" was entitled to the office.

The "Betas" had early information of the threatened *coup d'etat* and at once took active steps to maintain their rights. Fearing a division of the vote of the "Gammas," they allowed the latter to name the "Beta" who should be the candidate. A Senior was nominated, who is now as accustomed to the title of "Judge" in the courts of his adopted State as his opponent was to the same title in college.

On a canvass of the society it was ascertained that the contest would be a close one. Active electioneering commenced. The votes of all resident Philomathesians having been pledged by one or the other of the two parties, non-resident members were notified to return to college to cast their ballots, their traveling expenses being paid when necessary. Students who were not members were solicited to join, and the roll of membership and the treasurer's funds were increased in an unwonted degree.

On the day of the election a careful canvass disclosed the fact that one or two votes might decide the contest. The "Beta" candidate was in bed with an attack of measles, but having failed to secure a "pair" with his opponent, he declared his intention to vote if he had to be carried to the chapel on a stretcher. One of the oldest and tallest members of the very robust class of '65 (called the "oxen"), unwilling to vote

for either candidate, was reported to have escaped persistent solicitation by hiding himself in a barrel in the attic of Painter Hall until the election was over. The president of the "Gammas," who was the innocent cause, probably, of all the excitement, and two others, who had pledged themselves prematurely in favor of the "Alphas," deemed themselves morally bound by that promise. One of these was spirited out of town on some "wild goose chase" until after the election. The conscientious scruples of the third of this trio were overcome by a stratagem of two of his classmates. Having previously made the proper arrangements, they made a final "call" upon him a few minutes before the hour of election, to vote the "straight ticket." He roomed alone in the southwest corner of an upper floor of Starr Hall. One of the conspirators engaged him in conversation inside the room, while the other attached an arrangement, used in those days for the purpose, to fasten the door on the outside. As the last bell sounded the call to the election, the victim with hat in hand rose to go, but the visitor, assured by a signal from the outside confederate that he was ready, sprung the bolt of the latch-lock, slammed the door behind him and held it shut, while his companion made the patent fastening secure. The imprisoned voter, assured that he was trapped by the loud laughter of the two conspirators as they charged upon the chapel to the music of the last strokes of the bell, ran to the window and shouted for help. His cries might have "raised the dead," but no one heard, and his voice was lost upon the tombstones of the silent cemetery in the distance.

In the large recitation room where the election was held there was a dramatic scene, when a dignified Junior, with pale face and flashing eyes, gave vent to his feelings in scathing language upon the barbarity of an event, which had brought a member from his sick bed into a meeting to cast his vote, because the courtesy of a "pair" was denied him. There was a moment of solemn silence, when, to emphasize his protest, after casting his ballot, he left the room. The excitement and suspense during the balloting may be imagined; and the still greater excitement when it was announced that the candidate with the measles had been elected by two majority. His own vote and the lacking vote of the prisoner in Starr Hall prevented a tie, and perhaps the formation of a college "electoral commission."

Even now, as we look back across the distance of

thirty years of life struggle in the outer world, it seems an event made important by the belief of the prominent actors on both sides, that the great principle of justice was the foundation of all their efforts to elect their particular candidate in a college election of 1863.

C. E. P. '64

PHILOMATHESIAN.

Obituary.

'39

Rev. Hiram Bingham

DEPARTED this life November 11, 1892, in Windham, Portage Co., Ohio, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

He was a Vermonter by birth and entered Middlebury College in the fall of 1835 and graduated with the class of 1839. His theological training was received at Andover (where he attended during the years 1839-40) and Lane Theological Seminary, wherefrom he graduated in 1842. His first pastorate was Red Oak, O., where he remained two years. He was then pastor at Portsmouth, O., two years, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science in Marietta College for four years—1846-1849. After this he went to the South for the sake of his health, and for a time supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in Atlanta, Ga. His pronounced anti-slavery and Union sentiments admonished him to return to the North. He did so; and made his home from that time in Windham, supplying, as occasion offered, several churches in the immediate vicinity, and also serving as pastor for five years the church in Windham. His latest years were employed in agricultural pursuits, in which he took great delight, and had a special degree of success.

Mr. Bingham was married in 1842 to Miss Abigail Bushnell, the daughter of Rev. J. Bushnell of Cornwall, Vt. He had a very happy married life for forty-five years, his beloved wife dying in 1887. His own end was calm and peaceful. He was buried from the Methodist Episcopal church of Windham, in which for some years he had worshipped, and taught a class in the Sunday-school.

It is said of him by one who well knew him: "Mr. Bingham was no ordinary man. He had striking traits of character. He was a classical and a theological graduate. He was more than that; he was a life-long student, a thorough scholar. He made the Bible his chief study. Few men had a more profound

knowledge of it. He was a thorough Presbyterian. He accepted the Westminster Confession of Faith just as it was; wanted no revision of it; maintained that when rightly understood it was in perfect accord with the Holy Scriptures. He was catholic in spirit, and grew more so the longer he lived. He felt perfectly at home in other Christian churches, and worshipped lovingly and devoutly with the lovers of Christ wherever he found them. He was right on all the moral reforms of the times. An anti-slavery man when it cost something to be one; a prohibitionist in every sense of the word; detested the rum traffic; prayed and voted against it. He was always true to his convictions, and faithful and fearless in their defence. He had no patience with a mere time-server".

He was a man of considerable wealth. In his will he gave nearly all his estate to missionary and educational purposes in the church of which he was an honored minister.

'48.

Sumner Albee,

A WELL-KNOWN member of the bar of Suffolk County, Mass., and an honored citizen of Cambridge, died at his home in that place Jan. 11. He was born in Langdon, N. H., March 23, 1825; fitted for college at the academy at Chester, Vt.; entered Middlebury in 1844, and four years after was graduated. He was teacher in Brimmer Grammar School in Boston for a time. He then read law with Ranney & Morse, and settled in business in that city. In 1855 he took up his residence in Cambridge, and it has remained his home since that time. He was repeatedly a member of the Common Council, was also a member of the School Board, Overseer of the Poor, and in 1882 was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. For 21 years he was deacon of the Prospect Street church. As student and teacher he was thorough and conscientious, as a business man of sterling integrity, in his domestic relations genuine and affectionate and as a Christian faithful to all his obligations. He leaves a unique and almost faultless record for purity and symmetry of character and life. In 1855 he was married to the oldest daughter of Rev. Andrew Rankin of Chester, Vt., who, with their two daughters, survives him. His only son, Sumner Rankin, a graduate of Harvard in 1889 and a member of the class of '93 in the Law School, died in September last; a severe blow which doubtless hastened the illness and death of Mr. Albee himself.

'58.

Stephen A. Walker,

ONE of the best known lawyers in New York city, died at his home, No. 8 Thirtieth street, Feb. 6. The news of his death was a great shock to his many friends, as no one but a few relatives knew of his illness. One week before his death he was in his law office, attending to his business, and apparently as well as usual; but a day or two later he was taken with a severe attack of grip, after which pneumonia set in, which was the direct cause of his death.

Stephen A. Walker was born in Brattleboro, Vt., November 2, 1835. His father was a Congregational minister, and Stephen was sent to Burr Seminary in Manchester, Vt., to prepare for college. After graduating he entered Middlebury College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1858.

After leaving college he taught school for a while in Ohio, and afterward was principal of a seminary in Binghamton, N. Y. Becoming tired of the school-room, and having a natural tendency toward law, he entered the office of D. S. Dickinson, and after pursuing his studies for several years was admitted to the bar in 1861. He studied law until after the war broke out, at which time he entered the army as paymaster of volunteers. He served in Virginia and in the Department of the Gulf. After the war closed he again resumed the practice of law, but not until he had attended the lectures in the law department of Columbia College in order to refresh his knowledge in this line. He was a member of the firm of Buckham, Smales & Walker, and after the death of Buckham and Smales, he resumed his practice alone. His practice was at all times the very best. He became School Commissioner in 1875, which office he held two terms. In 1881 he was nominated for Surrogate, but did not accept the nomination. During Cleveland's administration Mr. Walker was United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York. Mr. Walker was at one time president of the New York Board of Education, and while in this position became an intimate friend to Mr. Cleveland, and it is said that if he had lived he would have been appointed to some prominent political position. His fortune is thought to be very large. He had no large amount of real estate, but a large interest in bonds and stocks. Mr. Walker was a bachelor and lived with his brother, Dr. Walker, No. 8 East Thirtieth street, New York. Two brothers and a sister survive him.

Personals.

[The editor of this department appreciates the fact that it is one of special interest to the alumni. But as they are widely scattered and many are unknown to him, he asks them to send to the Undergraduate from time to time whatever items they may come in possession of and thus aid in making this department what the alumni desire it to be and what the editors endeavor to make it.]

'45. Joseph H. Barrett is an editor and writer at Loveland, Ohio.

'46. Hon. John W. Stewart was one of the speakers at a banquet given at the Van Ness House in Burlington on the evening of Jan. 25 by Scottish citizens to commemorate the 124th birthday of Robert Burns.

'51. Dr. George Dunsmore, prominent in State medical societies and circles, is a physician at St. Albans.

'56. Rev. Lewis A. Austin continues his work as professor of Latin in Rollins college, Winter Park, Florida, to which place he removed from Middlebury in 1886.

'60. Rev. D. H. Adams is pastor of the Free Will Baptist church at Gonic, N. H.

'63. Peter E. Caldwell is a resident of Louisville, Ky., where he is superintendent of an Industrial School of Reform.

'63. Judge Richard S. Tuthill is receiving prominent mention as Republican candidate for mayor of the city of Chicago. The following is from the *Times*: "Judge Tuthill would be just the man to run for mayor because he is widely known and popular with all classes. He is a man of liberal views and decided character, who would poll a strong labor vote and would, in fact, be equally popular with both the masses and the classes. He is an old soldier and combines many elements of strength. It would be impossible to pick out a stronger man and none but the strongest Republican will stand any show of election this spring under the most favorable circumstances that can be conceived." It is understood that Judge Tuthill refuses to be a candidate if there is a citizens' ticket in the field. Concerning this stand the *Times* further remarks: But the Judge is wise in retaining the position he holds rather than embarking upon a canvass for one wherein the very best effort and intention may be frustrated by circumstances and where desert will not receive popular recognition, however great it may be. A position upon the Circuit bench has its trials and its compli-

cations, but these are plain sailing compared with the difficulties presented to a mayor of a city of 1,500,000 population, the treasury of which is well-nigh exhausted and the revenue of which is inadequate.

'65. Newspapers seem to be specially fond of making comments about Hon. George Z. Erwin of Potsdam, N. Y. The New York *Sun* recently had the following: "As befits the gallant and goodly man he is, the Hon. George Zerubabel Erwin, the Lily of Potsdam, says that 'the United States should give the deposed queen, who, I understand, is a very beautiful woman, a pension'. O, subtle power of beauty! Gen. Von Schwarzbrod, the governor of Alsace, in conducting Senator Erwin to the French frontier during the Potsdam statesman's European trip in August, 1891, said: 'My dear sir, you will understand, of course, that there is nothing personal in begging you to leave, but the fact is that the cathedral people complain that they can't start the clock.'"

'69. Rev. Rufus Cushman Flagg has not yet finished his first year's work as president of Ripon College, but it seems to be prospering through his labors, judging from the following clipping from a Wisconsin daily: "Ripon College has complied with the conditions required to secure the gift of property valued at \$35,000, which E. D. Holton offered to the college some months before his death. The president of the college, Dr. Rufus C. Flagg, was in Milwaukee attending the Congregational convention this week, and while he was in the city the matter was settled. He announced in chapel at Ripon, yesterday, that the \$50,000 which the college had to raise in order to obtain Mr. Holton's gift was all subscribed, and Ripon will, therefore, get \$85,000, the most substantial addition to the college funds that has been made in many years. Mr. Holton, at the time he made his offer, placed the matter in charge of H. H. Camp of the First National bank, who was authorized to turn the property over to the trustees of Ripon College whenever the conditions of the gift should be complied with. Mr. Camp said today that the fact of the \$50,000 having been raised had been certified to him, and that he had given the college trustees a deed of the property."

'71. Frank B. Denio occupies the chair of Old Testament Language and Literature in Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine.

'74. Harlan S. Boardman is a physician of high

standing of the Homœopathic school at Montpelier, Vt.

'74. Loren H. Batchelder is professor of Chemistry and Physics in Hamline University, St. Paul, where he has been since 1882. He is expected to give the address on Alumni day at Middlebury at its next commencement.

'75. Lyman D. Bragg is a Methodist clergyman at Manchester, N. H. His address is 74 Sagamore St.

'78. Julius W. Atwood enters upon the sixth year of his services as rector of an Episcopal church in Providence, R. I.

'80. S. B. Cady is a civil engineer, whose home is at Bloomfield, N. J.

'81. Harry B. Boice is a physician at Pensacola, Florida.

'81. Hon. F. C. Partridge, who was with the class of eighty-one for two years, sailed for Venezuela Feb. 15 as United States minister to that country, a recent appointment by President Harrison.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer is private secretary of Col. Aldace F. Walker '62 of Interstate Commerce commission.

'86. Miss Mary Belle Chellis is preceptress in the High School at Neligh, Nebraska.

'89. R. M. Collins is a Washington newspaper correspondent, whose address is 92 G. St., N. W.

'88. R. H. Lane is cashier and overseer in the woolen mill at Ludlow.

'90. Haynie R. Pearson, formerly with the class of ninety for a time, is to be congratulated on a recent election to a position as assistant attorney, by the trustees of one of the most important municipal corporations of Chicago.

Town and Campus.

Long '96 was in Rutland Jan. 20-21.

Reilley '91 was in town over Sunday, Feb. 5.

Hayes '94 visited his home in Mineville Feb. 4-5.

Vicker '95 preached in Cornwall Sunday, Jan. 22.

Miss Roseman '96 visited her home in Bristol Jan. 27-28.

LaFleur '94 was sick a few days the first of the month.

L. G. Fullam of Ludlow, Vt., visited Fullam '95 Feb. 12.

The county session of the supreme court was opened Feb. 14.

Pres. Brainerd was in Boston, Monday, Feb. 9 on business.

Miss Ware '96 was called home Feb. 1 by the death of a sister.

Alpha Chi recently initiated Eva May Barton and Miss Alice Tyler.

Bills are out announcing the Glee Club concert in town hall Feb. 24.

Dorsey '93 was absent from college a few days on account of sickness.

Wynne, Ross, Donoway '93 and Long '95 went to Vergennes Feb. 11.

Miss Roseman and Mrs. Barton '96 were home over Sunday, Feb. 5.

Prof. and Mrs. Merriman are passing the winter at St. Augustine, Florida.

Students have lately taken advantage of the fine coasting on college hill.

Wilson '95 furnished the music at a party near East Middlebury Feb. 3.

Hasseltine '93 was in Ticonderoga Feb. 13 on business for the Glee Club.

Ross '95 spent Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 4-5, with Russel '96 at New Haven.

Miss Ross '95 spent Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 11-12, at her home in Rutland.

Owen '90 attended the Charity ball in the town hall Wednesday evening, Feb. 8.

Prof. Seely is giving microscopical instructions to the Sophomores studying Zoology.

Provision have been made whereby the library is opened for an hour in the forenoon.

The Boston Lyceum Concert Co. gave an excellent entertainment in town hall Feb. 17.

LaFleur '94 was in Burlington Jan. 22-23 soliciting advertisements for the *Kaleidoscope*.

Quite a large number of townspeople were present at the chapel Saturday morning, Feb. 4.

Taylor '96 served as one of the judges at a recent prize speaking at Troy Conference academy.

Quite a number of the students attended the Masquerade ball at town hall Friday evening Feb. 3.

Quite a number of the students attended the Whittier party at Miss Phelps', Friday night, Jan. 20.

A large number of the students attended the reading given by Geo. W. Cable, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Taylor, Wynne, Donoway and Seeley '93 and Wasson '96 attended the theatre at Burlington Jan. 25.

Dunton '95 was in town Tuesday, Feb. 14. He attended the Sophomore banquet the evening before.

Hesselgrave '93 preached in the Methodist church at Middlebury Jan. 22, the Rev. Mr. Heast being absent.

A number of young men of the college with ladies attended a social at Mr. Cady's, East Middlebury, Jan. 26.

Rev. A. W. Dickens of Ticonderoga, N. Y., began his services as pastor of the Congregational church Feb. 19.

Sturtevant '93 has resigned his position as captain of the ball nine and Wynne, '93, has been elected in his place.

Miss Dunshee '93 spent Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 4-5, with Annah Belle Sheldon, '92, who is teaching at Ludlow.

H. L. Stickney, with ninety-four for one year, called on friends in college on his way to Burlington Medical college.

Clark '94 has recently been elected as a member of the auditing board of Starr boarding hall in place of Brown '93.

An orchestra composed of Hasseltine '93, Wasson and Foster '96 has been organized in the Methodist Sunday school.

D. H. Blossom at Miss Comstock's and Henry Foster, No. 5 Starr Hall, have telegraphic communication between their rooms.

Douglass '93, Fullam '95, Wilcox and Roscoe '96 attended the Y. M. C. A. convention held at Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 28 and 29.

T. H. Noonan '91, who has for the last year been studying law in northern New York, visited friends in town and college Feb. 11-12.

Hon. J. W. Stewart and President Brainerd attended the funeral of the late Hon. Stephen A. Walker, class of '58, held at Pittsford Feb. 8.

The Glee Club start on Tuesday, the 21st, on a trip to Rutland, Ticonderoga and Port Henry. Thomas, formerly of '93, will accompany them.

Wm. P. Clark '94, editor-in-chief of the *Kaleidoscope*, has offered two cash prizes for the best original poems; they must be handed in by March 1.

The base ball captain has procured the large room over the electric light station which makes an excellent place for the nine to train and practice in.

Fullam '95 and Lamson '96 took part in the play, "Past Redemption," given in town hall Feb. 10 under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church.

Reilley '91, who has been in the insurance business in town for the past three months, returned to Burlington Jan. 27 to resume his studies in U. V. M. Medical college.

Prof. W. W. Eaton was elected one of the executive committee for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Western Vermont Congregational club, held at Rutland, Jan. 25.

S. D. Lewis and E. B. Maynard, field managers for Eagle Publishing company of Petersburg, N. Y., were visiting students in college recently who engaged with Mr. Lewis last year. Several fellows are contemplating enlisting with them.

At a recent meeting of the Y. M. C. A. the following officers were elected: President, H. A. Vicker '95; vice-president, E. H. Dorsey '95; corresponding secretary, Lamson '96; recording secretary, Fullam '95; treasurer, Grant '95.

College exercises were suspended Jan. 25 on account of its being the day set apart for prayer for colleges. Rev. McKay of St. Albans delivered a powerful address on character, which was listened to with much interest both by the students and friends who were present.

The entertainment given by the members of the Baptist Young People's society of Christain Endeavor at the town hall Feb. 10, was largely attended and much enjoyed by the students. The singing by Miss Simpson of Burlington was an especially valuable and enjoyable feature of the occasion.

The following clipping from one of the dailies recently will be read with much pleasure by friends of William J. Murphy of Malboro, Mass., with the class of '94 for nearly two years: "It will be remembered that Local Assembly 3,221 of the Knights of Labor, offered on Labor day a prize of \$25 to the person writing the best essay on "The Wage Question, its

Wrongs and Remedies". The judges were Rev. P. A. McKenna, Henry R. Roth, Esq., and Mr. J. H. Murray. These gentlemen devoted a great deal of time to a thorough examination of the essays sent in, and on Wednesday evening last awarded the prize to William J. Murphy, a young man who resides at No. 7 Frye street, this city. The young man discloses some excellent ideas and has evidently given the wage question much thought". Mr. Murphy has entered Boston university and is doing extra work there, intending to graduate with the class of ninety-four from that institution.

The Burton lecture course began in town hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, with a consideration of Tennyson, which was followed on Wednesday with a study of Browning. The lectures are largely attended by the students, who deeply appreciate and enjoy the course. All who have heard him, feel the pointedness and truth of the following statements concerning the lecturer and his lectures by the *Register*: "Richard Burton ranks among the first of the younger literary scholars of the country, and aims at giving his hearers something more than a mere brain tonic. He has the two-fold sympathy so necessary to platform success—sympathy with his subject and sympathy with his audience. And so his lectures are popular in the best sense. He points out, in language the meaning of which any one can easily grasp, the beauties and defects of the writers under consideration, and gives as he goes along his reasons for the faith that is in him. Moreover, he lays down and applies principles of literary criticism applicable to any writer. In other words, he not only makes clear the value of the special work under discussion, but also plainly sets up the standards by which his hearers will be able to judge intelligently of the works of other writers".

FRESHMEN BANQUET.

At 4:30 Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, the members of the Freshman class met at the depot to take the train for Rutland, where arrangements had been made for the class banquet. Everybody was feeling excited, enthusiastic and happy; one cloud only seemed to hang over the Freshmen from the fact that Lamson, their toastmaster, went out to a party the night before, and "he never came back," at least not until some time after the banquet was over. It was quite certain that the Sophomores had spirited him away into the wilds of

Ripton for a temporary vacation, but he could not be gotten at or located by those who, with search-warrants, went to succor him. The joke was in a measure put aside by the class meeting in the morning and electing a new toast-master, Henry E. Foster. The banquet was held at the Bardwell House, the favorite Mecca of students in search of a good supper and a good time. The fore part of the evening was happily passed in one way or another about town, and at 11 o'clock all were ready for the bountiful repast. Toast-master Foster presided over the after-dinner exercises in a most happy and acceptable manner. After the address by President Frank N. Davis, the following toasts were responded to: Our Class, E. W. Sniffen; Ninety five, E. B. Edgerton; Our Co-eds, C. E. Fitzpatrick; Our Cane Rush, G. R. Riggs; The Turkey Club, Eva May Barton; "In Meadows Green," duet by Lena M. Roseman, Edward M. Roscoe; The College Town, C. A. Munroe; Ye Pedagogue, D. P. Taylor; Oration, C. B. Long; History, D. H. Blossom; Prophecy, E. H. Cutts; Poem, Alice F. Tyler. They returned home on the sleeper the next morning after a pleasant and memorable occasion.

SOPHOMORE BANQUET.

The members of the Sophomore class spent a very pleasant evening Feb. 13, at the home of their classmate, Geo. S. Wright of Weybridge. The fore part of the evening being spent in singing, games and a general good time; at nine o'clock they sat down to supper, each one's motto being at that particular time "do your duty." After supper the following toasts were responded to, Wm. H. Eldredge acting as toastmaster: Dictio, H. A. Vicker; Jupiter '95, R. O. Wooster; Bacchus—Jollity, G. S. Wright; Apollo—Music, Miss Verder; Poema, W. S. Grant; Somnus '96, C. A. Adams; Praedictio, Miss Steele; Chaos—Confusion, C. L. Ross; Mars—Battles, J. Birlow; Historia, G. D. Scott; Hellenes, E. J. Fullam; Latini, E. H. Dorsey; Oratio, E. L. Cushman. At 2 o'clock, when it was thought time to return home, the vehicles in which they had come were nowhere to be found. The Freshmen had visited the scene and having quietly taken them unto themselves, returned to Middlebury, finally leaving them at convenient places about the campus and buildings. Other means, however, were obtained from Mr. Wright and all returned after a happy occasion.

SATURDAY MORNING LECTURES.

Dr. Plehn's Saturday morning talks after chapel on current political questions have been a source of pleasure and practical benefit. The first two mornings, beginning Jan. 21, were taken in discussing the International Monetary Conference held last November at Brussels. He said, in substance, the conference had been called at the request of the President of the United States to consider one the most important of the many urgent questions for which the closing years of this nineteenth century is seeking an answer. Briefly stated, the object of the conference was to consider how it would be possible to increase the use of silver in the currencies of the various nations of the world. The European delegations had no plans, for they were looking for something feasible from the delegates from the United States, while they in turn had received no instructions whatever from their government. So all that could be done under the circumstances was to adjourn until some time in May next. It was hoped they would be able to settle the question. It appeared that the situation of the United States is a peculiar one. Its silver currency is increasing very rapidly, so rapidly that there is danger of gold being driven off. We cannot continue this long without passing to a silver basis, and this cannot be done without heavy losses unless the old ratio is re-established. International bimetallism would bring to the United States what it is now striving for. It is not, however, probable that the outcome of the conference will be international bimetallism, but small gold coins; substitution of silver for this method would be palliative, not curative.

The third lecture was "England in Egypt, and since 1875". It was shown that the sole cause of England's intervention in the affairs of Egypt is a financial one.

The following Saturday morning attention was called to the recent ministerial crisis in France, and Feb. 18 "Taxation in New York" and proposed reforms along the line were examined.

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